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## EX-GOV. CURTIN.

The Old War Governor of Pennsylvania Passes Away.

THE DEATH WAS NOT UNEXPECTED.

But the Famous Friend of the Union Soldiers

WILL BE UNIVERSALLY MOURNED.

His Patriotic Services During the War—An Uncompromising Foe of Secession, He Urged Its Overthrow at Any Cost—Declined the Vice Presidency at a Time, as Subsequent History Proved, He Would Have Become President—To Be Buried With Military Honors—Oliver Wendell Holmes Dead.

BELLEVILLE, PA., Oct. 7.—Ex-Governor Andrew G. Curtin died at 5 o'clock this morning. His end was peaceful, he having been unconscious during the last twelve hours of his life. All members of his family were at the bedside when he passed away. Mr. Curtin had been in feeble health for some weeks, but his condition grew serious on Thursday last, and from that time he sank rapidly. Death was caused by old age, the ex-governor being in his eightieth year—combined with nervous trouble, which, upon reaching the vital point in the brain, ended his life. When the case first took on a serious aspect physicians were summoned, but they then abandoned all hopes of recovery, and the death of the ex-governor was not a surprise.

It has been decided at the urgent request of Governor Pattison to bury ex-Governor Curtin with a military escort. It will consist of a regiment of infantry, a troop of cavalry and battery of artillery, and is the escort accorded by military etiquette to a commander-in-chief. The whole will be in command of a brigade commander. Ex-Governor Beaver has charge of the arrangements of the funeral, which will be held under the auspices of the Grand Army of the Republic.

Governor Pattison and his staff, Major General Snowden, and the commanders of the three brigades of the national guard, together with the members of their respective staffs will attend the funeral of ex-Governor Curtin. Adjutant General Greenland issued an order to-night directing live companies, each of the Twelfth and Fifth regiments, Hunt's battery, of Pittsburgh, and the Sheridan troop, Tyrone, to report to him at Bellefonte, on Wednesday morning, to attend the obsequies. Seventeen guns will be fired at the state arsenal during the services.

Andrew Gregg Curtin was born in Bellefonte, Centre county, April 22, 1815. His father, Roland Curtin, emigrated from Ireland in 1793, and in 1807 established near Bellefonte one of the first manufacturing of iron in that region. Andrew studied law in the Dickinson college law school, was admitted to the bar in 1839 and soon became prominent. He early entered politics as a Whig, laboring for Harrison's election in 1840 and making a successful canvass of the state in 1844. He was a presidential elector in 1848 and candidate for elector on the Whig ticket in 1852.

In 1854 Governor Pollock appointed him secretary of the commonwealth and ex-officio superintendent of common schools, and in the discharge of his duties Mr. Curtin did much toward reforming and perfecting the school system of the state. In his annual report of 1855 he recommended to the legislature the establishment of normal schools, and his suggestion was adopted.

In 1860 Mr. Curtin was the Republican candidate for governor. The Democrats, though divided in national politics, were united in Pennsylvania, but Mr. Curtin was elected by a majority of 32,000. He advocated the forcible suppression of secession, and was one of the war governors who were most earnest in support of national government. He responded promptly to the first call for troops, and when General Patterson was in command in Pennsylvania, asked for 25,000 more troops, they were immediately furnished.

General Patterson's resignation was afterward revoked by the secretary of war on the ground that the troops were not needed, but Governor Curtin, instead of disbanding them, obtained authority from the legislature to equip them at the state's expense and hold them subject to the call of the national government. This body of men became known as "The Pennsylvania Reserves," and was accepted by the authorities at Washington a few weeks later.

Governor Curtin was untiring in his efforts for the comfort of the soldiers, answering carefully the numerous letters sent him from the field, and originating the system of care and instructions for the children of those slain in battle, making them wards of the state. He thus became known in the ranks as the "soldiers' friend."

Governor Curtin's health began to fail in 1863, and he signified his intention of accepting a foreign mission that had been offered him as soon as his term should expire, but in the meantime he was re-elected and re-elected by 15,000 majority.

In November Mr. Curtin went to Cuba for his health, and in that year declined another offer of a foreign mission. In 1869 Gen. Grant appointed him minister to Russia and in 1868 and 1872 he was prominently mentioned as a candidate for vice president. He returned home in August 1872, supporting Horace Greely for the presidency, and subsequently joined the Democratic party, by which he was elected to Congress for three successive terms, serving from 1881 till 1887.

In recent years he had been living in retired life in Bellefonte, where he was a conspicuous figure, and where his home was pointed out as one of the most interesting features of that locality.

The Governor's Proclamation.  
HARRISBURG, PA., Oct. 7.—Governor Pattison issued a proclamation to-night, expressing his profound sorrow for the death of ex-Governor Curtin and paying

a high tribute to his public services as executive of the state and in other important positions which he held.

OLIVER WENDELL HOLMES DEAD  
The Great Poet and Author Passes Away.  
His Distinguished Professional and Literary Career.

BOSTON, Mass., Oct. 7.—Oliver Wendell Holmes, famous as a poet and author, died at his residence on Beacon street at 2:15 p. m. to-day from a complication of diseases.

Dr. Holmes has been in feeble health for a long time, although an iron constitution has long baffled disease, was at last shattered. The last hours of Dr. Holmes were passed quietly, with his family by his bedside.

Dr. Holmes returned from Beverly Farm about ten days ago and the removal greatly fatigued him, and it is thought hastened his end. The family residence was darkened and apparently deserted to-day and few knew that Dr. Holmes was in Boston. The news of his death was kept quiet until a late hour to-night.

Oliver Wendell Holmes, M. D., was born at Cambridge, Mass., August 19, 1809. He was the son of Abiel Holmes, D. D., LL. D., of Yale College, the famous New England divine and historian, who was born at Woodstock, Conn., in 1783, and died at Cambridge in 1837. Oliver graduated at Harvard University in 1829; began the study of law, but soon abandoned it for the study of medicine, and in 1832 he went to Europe and studied in the hospitals of Paris and other large cities.

In 1838 Dr. Holmes was appointed professor of anatomy and physiology in Dartmouth college, and in 1847 he was given the same chair in Harvard, which he filled for many years.

Dr. Holmes, who was one of America's greatest poets and authors, began his brilliant literary career in early life as a poet and essayist, and he more than sustained the bright promise of his youth. His poems are often marked with the most delicate humor, and he ranked high with the world's poets and humorists. His books and his contributions to newspaper and magazine literature are numerous and highly esteemed.

Funeral of Prof. Swin.  
CHICAGO, Oct. 7.—The funeral services of the late Prof. David Swin were held this afternoon in Central Music hall, where he had preached for so many years. The services were attended by three thousand people and fully as many more were unable to obtain admission to the hall.

FIRST SNOW STORM  
In the Northwest—Heavy Storm Lasting Several Hours.

ST. PAUL, MINN., Oct. 7.—Reports from various parts of eastern South Dakota and the western part of Minnesota are to the effect that a severe snow storm prevailed to-day, accompanied by high winds and heavy rains. The snow-fall at Huron, S. D., was heavy and lasted for three hours, while west and north of that city the storm was even more severe. This is the first snow of the season and it seems likely to report for duty in this city before morning, the mercury being on the down grade with a stormy wind from the west blowing at a lively rate.

Blizzard in Nebraska.

OMAHA, NEB., Oct. 7.—There are excellent prospects for a blizzard in Nebraska to-night. The mercury has been rapidly falling since noon and the wind is blowing a gale. The freezing point had not been reached at 10 p. m., but it was rapidly nearing that point. No killing frosts of any importance have yet occurred in Nebraska, but are expected to-night.

BRIEFS FROM THE WIRES.

County Treasurer of Browster county, Tex., was held up and robbed of \$3,000.

Frenchmen at Toulon are preparing to welcome an American fleet of warships.

A St. Louis commercial traveler, Harry P. Rhinehart, committed suicide in a Memphis hotel.

George P. Sage, alias Horace Banker, the noted swindler, escaped from jail yesterday at Belair, Md.

A large force of Arabs, including thirty chiefs, are said to have been massacred by Belgians on the Congo.

The Pall Mall Gazette calls the work of the English anti-lynching committee in the southern states a piece of impudence.

It is announced at San Francisco that the Pacific mail steamship company is to absorb the Occidental and Oriental steamship company.

Governor Greenhalge was renominated by the Massachusetts Republicans Saturday. The Democrats hold their convention to-day.

Ton miles from Adel, Ga., yesterday a boiler exploded in B. M. Devaine's cotton gin and decapitated Jame Futch. Several others were injured.

The Johnson railroad signal works, located at Perth Amboy Junction, N. J., have made a sweeping reduction in the number of their employees, only 25 being left in the works out of 150 hands formerly employed.

At Dalton, Ohio, near Massillon, an attempt was made to lynch a man named Weiner, charged with starting the fire a month ago which rendered forty families homeless. Cooler heads prevailed on the mob to desist.

At Cincinnati Judge Lurtin, of the United States circuit court, refused to interfere with the sentence of Judge Sage, committing ex-United States District Attorney William B. Barnett to jail for six months for contempt of court.

Adjutant General Greenland has issued an order granting a leave of absence to the Thirtieth Regiment to attend the laying of the cornerstone of the Memorial Home of the Traveling Men's Protective Association at Binghamton, N. Y., October 9. Governor Pattison and staff will be present.

George W. Wolf, of Chicago, arrived in New York yesterday, having wheeled all the way from Chicago, breaking the record between that city and New York by one hour and thirteen minutes. His actual time from start to finish has been six days, nine hours and thirty minutes. Allowing for the difference in the time the bicyclist had only occupied six days, eight hours and thirty minutes. During that time he had only eleven and one-half hours' sleep.

## A TERRIBLE WRECK.

Passenger Train Derailed at Bristol, Tenn.—Several Injured, Some Fatally. The Coaches Burned—Work of Train Wreckers.

BRISTOL, TENN., Oct. 7.—At a few minutes past 1 o'clock train No. 5 from New York on the Southern railway, jumped the track about three miles south of here. The engine fell across the track and the express and mail cars jumped over them and, falling on their sides, were soon a prey to the flames which consumed all of the train—eight coaches, with the exception of the last Pullman, which was cut loose and backed off from the train.

A train with physicians from Bristol, Tenn., arrived about an hour after the wreck and immediately set to work to relieve the injured.

The injured are: Samuel Smith, engineer, leg broken, scalded, buried under the wrecked train, taken out with difficulty; will probably die.

Will Holmes, fireman, head cut badly, and scalded.

W. W. Rogers, express messenger, arm broken and head injured.

Tucker, postal clerk, ankle broken, cut in the head and back.

C. N. Markworth, of Bristol, postal clerk, badly hurt in arms, legs back and head.

W. H. Simpson, of Mossy Creek, baggage-master, arm broken and internal injuries.

Thomas McDermott, Michael Coleman, John Coleman, emigrants from Ireland, sustained severe injuries on the head, thighs, chest, legs and arms.

A foreigner, name unknown, was badly hurt in the chest and legs; very serious.

Everybody was badly shaken up and it is a miracle that many deaths did not result.

Baptist Bell, conductor, escaped with slight bruises.

The injured were brought to Bristol for attention.

All the baggage was consumed in the flames.

The accident happened in a deep cut between two embankments and was the result of a bolt having been placed on the rail by some unknown person or persons. Great heroism was displayed by the passengers and crew who were unharmed in rescuing the injured from under a flaming car which threatened to topple over at any moment. The engineer was taken from his engine by uninjured passengers.

SHOCKING ACCIDENT.

A Northern Pacific Passenger Agent Killed and Several Injured.

TACOMA, WASH., Oct. 7.—A shocking street car accident occurred about midnight in which George C. Chandler, general agent of the Northern Pacific in this city was killed and several other passengers injured. The car was returning from the Inter-State fair grounds and was crowded with passengers.

James O'Brien, another passenger, was forced down by the struggling mass of passengers. The iron roof of the car crashed his right leg. The other injured are:

James F. O'Brien, deputy county clerk, right leg mangled. Ed Pheare, left shoulder dislocated. M. Sidney, real estate agent, hurt about the face.

Mr. M. Sidney, bruised and cut in several places. Miss Bertha Laughton, rendered insensible and cut about the head. Mrs. W. Houston, of Portland, slightly bruised.

OVER A TRESTLE.

Another Fearful Wreck Occurs on the Atlanta & West Point Road.

ATLANTA, GA., Oct. 7.—Passenger train No. 35 of the Atlanta & West Point road, which left Atlanta at 5:25 o'clock this morning, tumbled from the high trestle over Oanappa creek, a few miles beyond West Point, and seven persons were badly injured.

None of the persons were killed outright, but one or two may die. The injured are:

R. U. Vaughan, conductor on construction train, who was a passenger on No. 35, badly cut and bruised. W. B. Kennan, Charlotte, N. C., drummer, cut over left eye and leg hurt. D. Cunningham, New Orleans, hip hurt and right hand injured. Unknown white man, who cannot tell who he is.

DR. M'GLYNN

Speaks Against the A. P. A.—He Has a Theory of the Cause of the Agitation.

PROHIBITION PARK, S. I., Oct. 7.—Rev. Dr. McGlynn spoke before 3,500 people in the Auditorium here to-day. His subject was: "The A. P. A., Its Causes and Cure."

Dr. McGlynn said he believed that Catholics themselves were in a degree responsible for the existence of the A. P. A., pointing to the tendency of many Catholic priests, particularly those of foreign birth, to discuss some public questions with religious prejudice, as one of the causes.

When Dr. McGlynn concluded, Alfred N. Martin, who announced himself as the national deputy of the American Patriotic League, ascended the platform and said very excitedly: "Dr. McGlynn is all wrong. The principles and teachings of the Catholic church are diametrically opposed to every American industry."

The speaker got no further, for his voice was drowned by a storm of hisses.

Dr. McGlynn again took the platform and rebuked the Catholics for hissing, saying it was just such incidents as this which intensified the feeling aroused by the A. P. A.

FEMALE SCOLLERS.

Miss Mosenthorn Wins Easily—Miss Ashley Loses Her Way.

St. Louis, Mo., Oct. 7.—Over twenty thousand people were at Forest park to-day to see the exhibition sculling match between Miss Lillie Ashley, of Hartford, Conn., and Miss Mosenthorn, of St. Louis.

While the course was a perfect straightaway, owing to the current in the bank of the lake, it was rather confusing to the rowers. As a consequence, Miss Ashley was soon out of the line, and before she had time to discover her error, was almost on the other bank. She tried to pull out into position again, but had lost too much time and Miss Mosenthorn rowed across the deciding line, an easy winner in 1 minute and 43 seconds.

## WILSON TALKS

About His Banquet Speech Before London Business Men.

HE SAYS HE MEANT ALL OF IT.

And It Was Just What He Preaches When at Home.

THE BANQUET FORCED UPON HIM.

And He Couldn't Refuse—"Englishmen Welcome Anything That Will Promote Trade"—He Might Have Added, Especially if They Get the Big End of the Trade—Isador Strauss, the New York Importer, Had a Word to Say in Mr. Wilson's Behalf—The Latter Accuses McKinley of Garbling His Speech.

BALTIMORE, MD., Oct. 7.—The Baltimore Sun correspondent boarded the New York as she came up from quarantine and carried to Mr. Wilson the first home news he had received for some time. His attention was called to the Sun's report of the speech of Major McKinley, commenting on the London speech and the chamber of commerce dinner. He read this attentively, and, putting down the paper, remarked that "the best answer to all this is the speech I delivered and which Major McKinley is criticizing. If Major McKinley is rightly reported, he has simply garbled my speech by taking the first half of a sentence to twist it in one way and omitting the last half, which showed it could not be so used. I knew full well that whatever I might say on such an occasion would be thus garbled and falsely presented to the American people by protectionist speakers and papers, and so I did what I seldom do, or have time to do, dictated and gave Roster's press a full and accurate copy of my remarks in advance."

"My speech was reported fairly well in the London lines and called for the long editorial in that paper next day, from which Maj. McKinley and his followers may take all the comfort they can draw. I mean, now that it has been so garbled, to publish the speech in full and spread it over my district. It is just what I have been saying and shall continue to say to my own people."

"I went abroad at my doctor's suggestion to shake off my unseemable fatigue, so as to take as much part as I could in the campaign. In England I visited friends at Oxford and Cambridge. Everybody being in London phrase, 'out of town,' I saw few public men. The dinner tendered me was, I felt, too great an honor to my country and myself to decline, coming from the great commercial center of the world, and I accepted, feeling that I could not show my appreciation of it better than speaking as an American citizen and exactly as I speak here at home. In this I was not deceived. My speech was received by the whole audience in the spirit in which it was made, and while many, perhaps most of them, may have disagreed with me, I found more than one long-headed Englishman who agreed that our reduced tariff would make us a great competitor in the world's markets; and eventually regain for us our share of the carrying trade of the world."

In London Mr. Wilson paid not the slightest attention to politics and saw few public men except at the chamber of commerce dinner. The English public men, he said, so far seem to know but little of the new tariff, and he heard not many expressions of opinion on the subject. But as a general rule the English people welcome anything that will promote trade.

Mr. Isador Strauss here interposed and declared that Mr. Wilson, with characteristic modesty, had tried hard to conceal himself and keep out of public notice. But the hospitable English business men had learned of his presence in London and insisted on being hospitable. The entertainers, Mr. Strauss added, are the greatest merchants of the world, and the compliment paid to Mr. Wilson, as a tribute to his distinguished ability and great reputation as a patriot, is one that few Americans have received in a foreign country. Mr. Wilson repeated that he was perfectly well aware of the use the Republicans would make of the incident, but to have refused it, he said, would have been ill-bred, childish and cowardly.

Mr. Wilson was asked whether he made any investigations about "trusts" in England.

"I did not this time," he replied, "but when I was in England in 1889 I did, and discussed the subject in a series of articles I wrote for the Sun at that time. Some of those articles were written from England. Trusts, as we know them, of course, cannot exist in Great Britain. Where the whole world is free to come in and compete, no trusts can corner the market."

With regard to coal, Mr. Wilson underlined that the English syndicate which formerly owned the Nova Scotia mines were much pleased at getting rid of the property. Practically bunker coal was on the free list in the McKinley bill. Foreign steamships could and can buy Nova Scotia coal at Boston, New York, or any American port, free of duty, and yet they prefer to buy the Maryland and Virginia coal. This fact alone ought to do away with the scare about free coal.

"If you should unfortunately be defeated for the house," observed Mr. Strauss, "I have no doubt the people of West Virginia will insist on putting you in the senate."

"I much prefer the house," Mr. Wilson replied. "It is a far greater and more attractive field."

Mr. Wilson proposes to begin his canvass at once. The time is too short for him to go all over the large district, but he will do all he can. This work, he says, he enjoys.

In Memory of Parnell.

DUBLIN, Oct. 8.—The procession held here to-day in commemoration of the death of Charles Stewart Parnell was the largest on record. In the line were political societies from all parts of the country, every county in Ireland being represented. A feature of the day was the thousands of women who wore ivy leaves on their breasts or in their hair. In fact ivy leaves were universally worn.

Imposed Upon President Cleveland—His Decision May Change the Map of South America.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Oct. 7.—President Cleveland is expected to give his decision as arbitrator of the important boundary dispute between Brazil and Argentine Republic soon after his return from Buzzard's Bay. Baron Rio Branco, special envoy from Brazil, accompanied by a large suite, is now here awaiting the decision. The case has been in Mr. Cleveland's hands for eight months, and as the treaty of arbitration provides that the decision must be made within a year, it is being looked for almost any day. The time for the decision expires February 10 next, but as Mr. Cleveland will be busy with Congress and public affairs soon after his return, he is expected to dispose of the arbitration question before taking up domestic affairs. It is understood that he has made the arbitration his special study during work-hours at Buzzard's Bay this summer. It is a very complicated case, the brief of Baron Rio Branco, filling several large volumes, while the maps, old treaties, etc., and the brief of Dr. Zaballos, the Argentine minister, make a fair-sized library. Mr. Cleveland has not turned the mass of documents over to the state department, but has undertaken personally to go through it and unravel the disputes. It is a self-imposed task, which the president does out of courtesy to the southern republics, and in the extent of interests involved and legal complications it is as large as any case pending in the United States Supreme court.

Mr. Cleveland's decision will settle whether the eastern boundary of eastern Argentine remains as usually given in the maps or is extended by a wedge-shaped projection almost to the Atlantic coast. If Argentine gains this strip of land, it will have considerable effect on southern Brazil, as it will almost sever the great state of Rio Grande do Sul from upper Brazil, the remaining connection being a very narrow isthmus compared with the general width of Brazil. On the other hand it will give Argentine a narrow arm of land stretching from the north to within forty leagues of the Atlantic.

Mr. Cleveland's coming decision is awaited with much interest by the southern envoys, as it means much to the strategic strength of the two dominant South American countries. Moreover, the disputed territory is itself very valuable for its mineral and agricultural resources. It embraces 11,823 square miles, with towns and villages having a population of 5,793, most of them Brazilians.

Mr. Cleveland's arbitration is the result of a treaty made when Dom Pedro was emperor of Brazil. It has taken since then to make the surveys and present the case, and Mr. Cleveland's decision will close the long controversy. He is obliged under the treaty to give all the disputed territory to Brazil or Argentina, so that there is no opportunity for a compromise which will satisfy both parties.

## TIN PLATE SITUATION.

Both Sides Playing a Waiting Game. Effect of the Tariff Bill.

PITTSBURGH, PA., October 7.—Secretary Jarrett, of the Sheet and Tin Plate Manufacturers' Association, is taking it tolerably easy these days. The stoppage of all but one or two of the union tin plate mills in the country makes the tin plate end of his duties light. According to Mr. Jarrett the tin plate manufacturers are determined not to operate their mills under the scale formulated by the Amalgamated Association, and will insist on the entire reduction that the workmen refused to accept.

At present a waiting game is being played by both sides. No other is possible for a while, as the Amalgamated men, by a vote taken by all the lodges, have refused to accept any reduction, and by giving no instructions have practically refused to hold another conference. The workmen say they will wait until the mill owners resume operations.

The manufacturers still adhere to their claim that the new tariff causes a loss to them of \$20 a ton, and that the reductions asked will only affect the skilled workmen. Four dollars is alluded to be the total amount per ton that will be lost by the workmen through the reduction; the remaining \$16, the mill owners say, they are willing to lose themselves.

No trouble exists between manufacturers and men in the sheet industry. The former will hold their regular monthly meeting in this city next week.

## CHINA-JAPAN WAR.

Prince Kong Providing Defenses for Peking—Reinforcements to the Front.

LONDON, Oct. 7.—A dispatch sent from Shanghai to-day says that Prince Kong, the Emperor's uncle, who was recently called from retirement to take the position of president of the Sung Li Yamen, and the presidency of the admiralty, and to whom was entrusted the conduct of the war with Japan, remains in Peking, where he is occupied with providing defenses for the capital. He is, however, in telephonic communication with Viceroy Li Hung Chang, who is at Tien Tsin. Li Hung Chang has sent another body of 3,000 men, well armed and passably well drilled, to Peking. His best regiments remain at Tien Tsin.

The dispatch adds that 40,000 rifles were landed at Taku from a Hamburg steamer last week.

The Japanese are pursuing the campaign towards Moukden cautiously, and are avoiding any dashing enterprises.

The Japanese are gaining the sympathy of the Korean population by paying for their supplies and maintaining strict discipline.

A dispatch from Berlin says that the negotiations of the powers with the United States with the view to the joint protection of their subjects in China are said to be much advanced by the Anglo-French government on the subject and a general entente may shortly be expected.

The recent statement that American officers had entered the Japanese army has been rectified. It now appears that General Ruggles, of the American general staff, and several other American officers were readily permitted by the Japanese government to follow the campaign, but solely as spectators.

Steamship Arrival.  
New York—La Bourgogne from Havre.

## LOTS OF BUSINESS

Being Done by Wheeling Railroads in Freight Traffic.

ANOTHER BRIDGE OVER THE OHIO

May Be Built by the Camden Roads at New Martinsville—Surveys for the W. Va. & O. W. Road Have Been Completed—The Terminal's Extension to the Wheeling Steel Works. Other News of the Railroads.

The unusually heavy freight business being handled by the various railroads entering Wheeling continues, the Terminal especially having all it can handle, and employing night forces. A great deal of coal and coke is coming here and more passes through bound for western manufacturing centers. Last week, by the way, was the banner week of the century for coke production in America, the Connellsville and Pocahtons fields yielding the larger portion of the product. Freight cars are very scarce and railroads are up in arms the minute a consignee holds back a car beyond the forty-eight hour limit. The shipment of produce and live stock from down river points by the railroads is very heavy, principally on account of the virtual suspension of navigation on the Ohio.

Work has been commenced laying the rails on the Cleveland, Lorain & Wheeling's extension into Cleveland, twenty miles, and it is expected the line will be completed within a month.

The Pewky's retaining wall is about completed. It would have been finished sooner but for the fact that the stone sent from the Ohio quarry was of the wrong size. On account of the litigation the company will not attempt to commence work on its new passenger station here this fall. It is expected that everything will be in shape for an early start next spring.

The West Virginia, Ohio & Western railway company, which was incorporated in West Virginia in July last, proposed, says the Railway Gazette, to build a railroad from a connection with the West Virginia Central & Pittsburgh at Belington, W. Va., along the valleys of Buckhannon river to Elk creek, and along the valley of that stream to Clarksburg, W. Va., thence along the West Fork of the Monongahela river and Ten Mile creek and Fishing creek, to New Martinsville on the Ohio river, in Wetzel county. It is to be a connecting link between two railroads, of which senator J. N. Camden is the moving spirit, the West Virginia & Pittsburgh, and the Ohio River roads, and also to connect these systems with the Davis-Elkins system, the West Virginia Central & Pittsburgh. Plans are also under consideration for a bridge across the Ohio river, at New Martinsville. The road from Belington to New Martinsville passes through a great field of soft coal, the veins being from seven to nine feet in thickness, and opened at only a few points. This coal has been tested and found to be suitable for cooking purposes. The incorporators of the company are Marcus Follansky, T. M. Jackson, J. C. Lawrence, Chief Engineer and J. Horner Davis, Chief Engineer Thomas Pettigrew, of the Ohio River railroad, with headquarters at Parkersburg, has had a force of engineers in the field since early in August, and has completed the surveys of the road.

The Wheeling Bridge and Terminal company has completed the surveys for the extension of its line from the River Iron Works, in Benwood, to the plant of the Wheeling Iron and Steel company, two miles below. The line is to be built this winter, and will be an expensive piece of work, as it passes the entire distance through the town of Benwood. The money for the extension has been provided through the issue of receiver's certificates.—Railway Gazette.

## WOMAN SUFFRAGE

Discussed by Cardinal Gibbons—Woman's Place in Her Home.

BALTIMORE, Oct. 7.—The sermon of Cardinal Gibbons at the Cathedral to-day was addressed particularly to the women, and in it the cardinal took occasion to express his views on woman suffrage. He said in part:

"To-day we honor the queen of saints, the Virgin Mary. I think any dispassionate student of history will acknowledge that woman is indebted to the example of Mary for her elevated position both in social and domestic life. The church declares that woman is the peer and equal of man. Almighty God, in his distribution of gifts, makes no distinction on account of race, previous condition or of sex. The proper sphere of woman is in the home and the more influence she gains in public life the more she will lose in private life. While man are the sovereigns of the country, their wives command them, and therefore exert a controlling power. Above all things, take care of your homes."

Weather Forecast for To-day.

For Western Pennsylvania and Ohio, generally fair in interior with local showers on the lake; increasing west winds and colder Monday night. For West Virginia fair south winds, shifting to west; cooler Monday night.

THE TEMPERATURE SATURDAY

as furnished by C. SCHUEPP, druggist, corner Market and Fourteenth streets.

7 a. m. 50° 5 p. m. 66°

9 a. m. 50° 7 p. m. 66°

12 m. 50° 10 p. m. 66°

7 a. m. 50° 5 p. m. 66°

9 a. m. 50° 7 p. m. 66°

12 m. 50° 10 p. m. 66°

7 a. m. 50° 5 p. m. 66°

9 a. m. 50°